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Greencastle, Ind.

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GREENCASTLE, INDIANA, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1894.

TEN CENTS PER WEEK. NO. 119

FOR THE SENATE BILL.

President Cleveland Hopes That Its
Tariff Measure Will Soon Pass.

APPREHENSION SET ASIDE.

He Is Not Unfriendly to Either the In-
come Tax or the Sugar Schedule—Sec-
retary Gresham and the Bering Sea
Controversy—Mr. Morgan's Proposed
Commission—Cincinnati Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Demo-
cratic members of the senate committee
on finance have been assured of the
president's co-operation in having the
tariff bill become a law, as he has ex-
pressed his approval of the bill as a
whole. In the course of a conversation
with a member of the committee Mr.
Cleveland referred to the bill and took
occasion to say that he hoped it would
pass and that there might be as little
delay as possible in getting it through
the senate. He spoke of the condition
of the country, which was such as to
render it important that the agitation of
the tariff subject should be terminated at
the earliest possible moment.

There had been some apprehension as
to the way in which the president might
regard the income tax in the shape
agreed upon, and also the sugar duty,
but he is said to have spoken not in an
unfriendly way in the interview men-
tioned of these two items, not so much
with reference to the principles involved
in the provisions as of the fact that they
assure a sufficient revenue for the neces-
sities of the government. The friends
of the senate bill are encouraged to believe
that the president's position with refer-
ence to the bill as now prepared will
strengthen it materially in the house.

BERING SEA DISPUTE.

Secretary Gresham Urges a Law Based
on the Results of Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary
Gresham was before the house commit-
tee on foreign affairs yesterday concern-
ing the status of the Bering sea affairs.
There were brought out important devel-
opments as to the manner in which her
majesty's government was executing the
award of the Bering sea court of arbi-
tration. The strictest injunction was
put on members of the committee to re-
frain from discussing the secretary's
statement. Later in the day, however,
on Mr. Gresham's return to the state de-
partment, the general points in the hear-
ing were made known. He spoke for an
hour and explained the situation fully.
It appears that by the terms of the
treaty of arbitration both Great Britain
and the United States bound themselves
to abide by the decision. It has been
contended that this treaty obligation
was so binding that no law of congress
or of parliament was needed to carry out
the decree of the court.

Senator Morgan of the arbitrators so
holds. Secretary Gresham deemed it
wise, however, to have congress pass a
law carrying out the court's decision,
and the measure was drafted and sub-
mitted to congress, but the secretary ex-
pressed surprise that Great Britain has
as yet presented no such legislation so
far as was officially known.

No action was taken on the bill sub-
mitted, but there is no objection to it
and it can be reported at any time.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

Senator Morgan Proposes to Press His
Bill For Its Establishment.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senator
Morgan expresses an intention to press,
at the proper time, his proposed amend-
ment to the tariff bill providing for the
appointment of a tariff commission. He
says: "The purpose of the amendment
is to provide for changes of the tariff up-
on an equitable basis, without the dis-
turbance in business which is always
the result of an effort to make a com-
plete revision. If the matter should be
placed in the hands of a commission, as
proposed by the amendment, changes
could be made to suit the condition of
the treasury or of any special industry,
and they would be made so gradual, if
made in accordance with the provisions
of the amendment, as not to create the
least disturbance." The senator cited
authorities to show that the amendment
would be constitutional and mentioned
the fact that Senator Cullom had also
presented a proposed amendment of
similar purport as his own as an indica-
tion that the amendment will find sup-
port in the senate.

Senate Surprise.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The bill for
the purchase of a site for the new gov-
ernment printing office, much to the
surprise of nearly everybody, passed
with an amendment providing for the
purchase of what is known as the "Ma-
honey site." Notice for a motion to re-
consider was given, however, and at
some future time the subject will be re-
opened.

Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution
directing the committee on judiciary to
investigate the charges of "simulation"
of United States coins, or of the coining
of standard silver dollars, but it went
over under objections.

The McGarrahan bill and the bill for
the extermination of the Russian thistle
went over to Monday.

After a brief executive session the
senate adjourned until Monday.

House Filibuster.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The house
spent all of yesterday in filibustering
over the O'Neill-Joy contested election
case from the St. Louis district. The
report from the committee on elections is
in favor of unseating Mr. Joy (Rep.),
and the Republicans are determined

that this shall not be accomplished un-
less the Democrats produce their own
quorum. For five hours they filibus-
tered and kept the house deadlocked.
The highest number of Democratic votes
cast during the day was 166—13 short
of a quorum. An unsuccessful attempt
was made to adjourn over Good Friday
and the struggle is on again today.

Democratic Congressional Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Demo-
cratic national congressional headquar-
ters will be formally opened next Tues-
day evening by a reception to Demo-
cratic senators and representatives. The
invitations were issued today. The head-
quarters are at Wormley's hotel.

Ohio Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The presi-
dent yesterday sent the following nomi-
nations to the senate:

Henry Bohl, marshal, and Harlan Cleve-
land, attorneys of the United States for the
southern district of Ohio.

Michael Ryan, assistant treasurer of the
United States at Cincinnati.

Henry D. Lemon, surveyor of customs,
port of Cincinnati.

Henry J. Schulte, appraiser of merchan-
dise, Cincinnati.

Henry Bohl is an insurance agent in
Marietta and was an unsuccessful candi-
date for marshal under Cleveland's former
administration. He was in the legislature
that elected Henry B. Payne senator.

Harlan Cleveland, for district attorney,
is a Glendale attorney and is well known.
It is not known that he is related to the
president.

Michael Ryan, assistant treasurer, made
nominating speeches in the state conven-
tions for Handley and Campbell. He is a
pork packer.

Henry D. Lemon, surveyor of customs,
is prominent in local politics in Cincinnati.

Henry J. Schulte, appraiser, was in the
legislature that elected Senator Brice.

Congressman Taylor Injured.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Congress-
man Taylor of Indiana was struck on
the right arm by a piece of shell while
watching the gun tests at Indian Head.
The missile caught him on the rebound,
when its force was nearly spent, and the
injury was only a slight bruise, painful
but not serious. Mr. Taylor recovered
the piece of shell and will retain it as a
souvenir.

Money For Fortifications.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senator Call
of the senate committee on appropri-
ations has reported the fortification ap-
propriation to the senate as amended.
The committee increases the total of the
house appropriations to the extent of
\$29,405, the bill as reported carrying
\$3,054,104.

Indiana Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The senate
has confirmed the following Indiana
postmasters: Edward G. Nicklaus,
Madison; H. R. Harris, Michigan City;
John C. Brodie, Valparaiso.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Fourth class
postmasters for Indiana: Kyle, Joseph-
phine Rush; Rockdale, George Loos;
Edna Mills, J. H. Yost; Springdale, F.
M. Blair.

TRIFLING WITH COXEY.

Failure of His Army to Materialize Cre-
ates a Suspicion.

MASSILLON, O., March 23.—The Coxe-
y "army of peace" does not materialize.
Not to exceed 20 men have yet put in an
appearance here. The leaders of the
movement still profess to believe that at
least 1,000 men, and may be more, will
be ready to march when the army moves
next Sunday. Every day Coxe's mail
is loaded down with letters from persons
in various parts of the country prom-
ising recruits to the ranks or sustenance
to the army while on the road. The failure
of the recruits to report at head-
quarters has given rise to suspicions in
some quarters that the writers of the
letters are trifling with Coxe. On the
other hand, reports from towns within
40 or 50 miles of Massillon tell of bodies
of tramps who say they are on their way
to report to Commander Coxe.

FRY'S LETTER TO CONGRESSMEN.

Industrial Army Leader Goes Far Beyond
Coxey In the Use of Figures.

EL PASO, Tex., March 23.—General
Lewis C. Fry of the Industrial army has
sent to each member of congress the fol-
lowing letter:

That you may be thoroughly informed, I
send you a preamble and constitution of
the United States Industrial army. You
must be aware of the fact that nature is
not at fault, for we have the most prolific
country in the world—our granaries are
full of overflowing, our warehouses are
full with material for clothes, and our
cities have millions of vacant houses, and
yet our people are ragged, hungry and
homeless. These conditions are brought
about by vicious and ignorant legislation
in the interest of the plutocrats. The
army is daily increasing and will perhaps
number 400,000. They are marching on to
present you a living petition of want and
misery (one that cannot be thrown into
the waste basket), to request you to pass
some laws for their immediate relief. It is
in your power to pass a law authorizing
the secretary to issue \$1,000,000,000 of
government legal tender money and employ
all the idle citizens on internal improve-
ments, such as irrigation canals, to reclaim
desert wastes and to improve harbor and
navigable rivers. On behalf of the starv-
ing millions of men, women and children
we beseech you to act at your earliest pos-
sible moment.

Army Under Discipline.

DEMING, N. M., March 23.—General
Fry's Industrial army, numbering over
600 men, reached here yesterday after-
noon. The discipline maintained is first
class. The crowd left here for El Paso
last night.

Motley Crew.

EL PASO, Tex., March 23.—The first
division of the Industrial army, a motley
crew, arrived here by special freight last
night. They were served with a steam-
ing meal of meat, potatoes and bread.

HIS LIFE PROLONGED.

Last Hope of Prendergast's Attorneys
Was a Fruitful One.

THE HANGING POSTPONED.

Judge Chetlain of the Circuit Court, After
All Other Means in Behalf of the Pris-
oner Had Failed, Grants a Stay That
There May Be a Test of His Sanity.
Trial to Begin Saturday.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Judge Chetlain
shortly before midnight postponed the
time of execution of Prendergast until
Friday, April 6.

The above announcement was cheer-
ing news to Patrick Eugene when ap-
prised of his lease on life. He ap-
peared perfectly willing that he should
be proven insane, notwithstanding that
a few weeks ago he protested so lustily.

With successive disappointment the
murderer had heard first of the refusal
to grant a supersedeas by the supreme



PRENDERGAST.

court. Then came a message from Gov-
ernor Altgeld, who is in Boloxi, Miss.,
in which he said that he could not inter-
fere and referred the matter to Acting
Governor Gill.

Next the federal court gave its ulti-
matum on the application for a writ of
habeas corpus, but herein another hope
was dashed to the ground, the reason
being assigned that the plea was based
on the same points as were overruled by
the state court.

Two means were yet left, and the
assassin's attorneys turned to these with
energy. They were arguments before the
acting governor, who was summoned
to Springfield, and the raising of a ques-
tion of the prisoner's sanity under a
special state statute, and a judge of the
circuit court was prevailed upon to hear
a trial of Prendergast for insanity.

Refused a Reprieve.

One of these final hopes was shattered
last night, when the acting governor,
after hearing the arguments and exam-
ining the petition for a reprieve, an-
nounced that he could not grant it.

He said that Prendergast had been
tried by a jury of his peers fairly and
had been convicted; that they had ad-
judged him sane; that an eminent
judge had sentenced him to be hanged,
and that both the supreme and federal
courts had declined to interfere in the
matter.

But better fortune was in store for the
assassin. Raising the point that Prender-
gast had become insane since the
trial, the attorneys applied to Judge
Chetlain, and he consented to hear ar-
guments to show that he could or could
not properly take up the matter. At
first he refused to extend the time for
hearing beyond 11 o'clock today, the
hour set for the execution, but at 10:30
last night, at the conclusion of argu-
ment, he announced his decision extend-
ing the time of the execution of the sen-
tence two weeks, to April 6, and setting
the commencement of the trial of the
question as to the prisoner's sanity Sat-
urday morning at 10 o'clock. Said the
judge:

The Court's Ruling.

"The case as it now stands is as fol-
lows: The state has appeared and de-
clared itself ready to proceed. It has
conceded to the defendant the right to a
trial. The court required the defense to
introduce further evidence to make a
prima facie case, raising a reasonable
doubt as to the sanity of the prisoner.
The question is not one of the guilt of
the prisoner, but whether he, between
the time of the judgment of the court
and the execution of his sentence, has
become insane. The court has the power
to empanel a jury and try this case. It
is now nearly midnight and apparent to
counsel on both sides that the trial could
not be conducted before the time ap-
pointed for the execution.

"Shall the court be left powerless to
prolong the time of the execution of the
sentence? From the authorities, I am
satisfied that the court has that inherent
power. Now, has good cause been
shown why the time of the execution
should be prolonged? Two witnesses
say that this man has become insane
since the judgment of the court. One
testified to a change in his manner and
less coherence in his language, indicat-
ing insanity. Another witness, at first
believing that defendant had control of
his action, has since the judgment of the
court become convinced that the defen-
dant has no control over his actions,
is entirely irresponsible and insane. The
question ought to be submitted to a jury
and investigation be made quietly and
duly. It would be inconsistent with
humanity and justice to compel a trial
at midnight. For the foregoing reasons
the court will prolong the execution of
Patrick Eugene Prendergast."

Prendergast Pleaded.

Prendergast, who sat in the courtroom
last evening, was apparently laboring
under great excitement. After the stay
had been granted a reporter approached
him and said:

"Well, Prendergast, what do you think
of it?"

"How can I help being pleased?" as he
rubbed his hands nervously across his

face. "It is no more than right, I think,
and I am glad of it."
"Do you remember saying yesterday
that there was no justice in this world?
What do you think of it now?"
"I will take that all back," answered
he. "All I care to say is that I am more
than satisfied with the result. I am
pretty well worn out with the worry of
the thing, but a stay of this kind is well
worth worrying about."

Just before the prisoner was taken to
jail about midnight he was asked:
"Is there anything you wish to give
the public through the papers?"

When the question was put he was
joking with some of his admirers, but on
hearing the question the expression on
his face changed instantly. He turned to
the questioner with a sowl and
curly answered: "Nothing."

HIS EVIDENCE RESERVED.

Breckinridge Will Not Testify Until the
Last—Observing Good Friday.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Counsel for
Colonel Breckinridge have decided to
follow the example of their opponents by
reserving their client's testimony for the
closing card in their case. Accordingly
the silver-haired congressman disap-
pointed many people by failing to go on
the witness stand yesterday, and one of
the disappointed was Madeline Pollard
herself, who left court as soon as she
learned of the programme for the day.
The entire day was dragged out by the
reading of depositions, all aimed at two
points, viz: To prove that Miss Pollard
did not give birth to a child at the Nor-
wood convent in 1885, and that she is
older than she represents herself to be.

There will be nothing more for the
jury until Monday, as the court is ob-
serving Good Friday and the session Sat-
urday will be devoted to arguments over
the admissibility of depositions to show
that Miss Pollard had been intimate
with other men than the defendant, to
which the plaintiff had given notice of
objections.

Judge Bradley has been the recipient
since the commencement of this trial of
an unusually large correspondence, all
concerning the case. Many letters come
from religious people, urging him in the
interests of the morals of the community
to exclude newspaper reporters from the
court, an authority which the judge
says is not in his power to exercise.
One missive which has caused the judge
to smile was signed by a woman mem-
ber of the bar and suggested that since
he had excluded all women from the
court when Miss Pollard gave her testi-
mony, that the men should be debarred
and the women admitted when Colonel
Breckinridge takes the stand.

DESTRUCTIVE BUT SPECTACULAR.

Great Fire In Denver's Business District.
Loss \$1,155,000.

DENVER, March 23.—One of the most
destructive and at the same time spec-
tacular conflagrations ever seen in this
city broke out at 6:15 last night in the
recently finished 6-story Champa build-
ing on Champa street, between Fifteenth
and Sixteenth streets, and threatened
for a time to sweep the entire block.
About a quarter of the square was de-
stroyed at a total loss of \$1,155,000.

The conflagration started in the rear
basement of the Champa building,
among the furniture stock of Thompson
& Co., from spontaneous combustion,
and before the situation was realized the
entire building of 100 feet frontage was
a mass of flames. Two hours afterward
the high east and west walls of the
Champa fell, crushing three 2-story
structures to the east and two to the
west like eggshells; the back wall fell
into the alley, but did comparatively
little damage. Then the front wall
toppled over into Champa street, the
concussion breaking all the glass in the
buildings opposite. The St. James, one
of the largest hotels in the city, on Cur-
tis street, back of the Champa building,
caught fire and the rear part was de-
stroyed. The guests were all gotten out
without panic.

Congressman Wilson In Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 23.—Con-
gressman Wilson and party arrived here
yesterday afternoon in a special car
from Torreon, Mex. While thin and
colorless, Mr. Wilson's condition is much
improved and he will remain here until
he has sufficiently recovered his strength
to resume his duties at Washington.

Mines Closed For the Summer.

POMEROY, O., March 23.—Peacock
coal mine, owing to differences between
operators and miners, will remain idle
all summer, throwing 300 men out of
employment.

BRIEFS.

Mob threatened officials for carelessness
in the second Santander dynamite explo-
sion.

The northwest blizzard was so great as
to obstruct railroads and seriously interfere
with business.

Bradstreet's report tomorrow will say
that there is an increased observance of
improved business.

Students in Budapest attacked buildings
and theaters which displayed no insignia
of mourning for Kossuth.

A bomb charged with powder was ex-
ploded in the Church of Gallivier, Grenoble,
France, and 20 persons injured.

Governor McKinley believes the Coxe-
y army will not be large enough to be
a menace to peace and good order.

F. L. Taylor, a Cornell student, jailed
for refusing to answer grand jury questions
touching the Ithaca chlorine case.

New York board of health has entered
formal protest against Rev. Paxton for
failing to report the Breckinridge mar-
riage.

National silver convention in Detroit re-
solved to support only such men for con-
gress as are unequivocally pledged to an
restricted coinage.

In Midvale, Pa., John Sanders shot at
John Bishop and killed a 2-year-old child
and then shot Bishop. He afterward
wounded his wife.

Two-year-old child of Christian Hurt of
Hamilton, O., left asleep with her 2-
months-old brother, smothered him to
death by wrapping her arms about his
body.

AFFAIRS OF INDIANA.

Dispatches of Interest From Many
Points in the State.

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.

Preparations For a Big Display in the
Capital City—Moore's Hill Romantic
Story of an Heiress Denied—Elwood
Residence Struck by Lightning—Short
Items Full of News.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 23.—The grand
officers of the Indiana Odd Fellows are
moving toward a monster demonstration
in this city on May 16 in celebration of
the order's 75th anniversary, when it is
hoped to have many thousands of the
order's members in the city to partici-
pate in a parade, the principal features
of which are to be floats emblematic
of the society. One of the especially
commemorative features is that local lodges
expect to pay all the expenses without
appealing to the public for subscriptions.

Planned to Blow Up a Factory.

BRAZIL, Ind., March 23.—Considerable
excitement was created here yesterday
by the discovery of an attempt to blow
up the large plant of the Chicago Sewer
Pipe company. The engineer had built
his fire and was about to turn the water
into the boilers when for some reason he
examined them and found that some per-
son had forced an entrance to the boiler-
room and let all the water out of the
boilers. A discharged employee, who had
sworn vengeance, is under suspicion.

Popular Business Man Missing.

GREENFIELD, Ind., March 23.—The
disappearance of Captain E. P. Thayer
is creating much gossip here. His where-
abouts is unknown, unless his nearest
relatives know of his movements. Cap-
tain Thayer, previous to his departure,
was a popular and influential citizen en-
gaged in profitable business. He went
away on the 9th inst. Two years ago he
married a young lady of Franklin, O.

Kidnapers Sentenced.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., March 23.—Mason
Whiteman and John Parker, charged
with attempting to kidnap Olive, the 12-
year-old daughter of Job H. Kraft, last
December, pleaded guilty yesterday and
were sentenced to five years each in the
prison south. Stephen Whiteman was
killed at the time the raid was made on
Kraft's house.

Not an Heiress.

MOORE'S HILL, Ind., March 23.—Miss
Alice Hicks of Napoleon, in a letter to a
college friend, denies the romantic story
afloat to the effect that she has inherited
a Texas fortune.

Shocked by Lightning.

ELWOOD, Ind., March 23.—The resi-
dence of Chris Knotts was struck by
lightning yesterday. The kitchen was
destroyed and inmates were seriously
shocked.

Murdered For His Money.

ELWOOD, Ind., March 23.—Samuel
Gard, a carpenter of this city, was mur-
dered at Hot Springs, Ark., Wednesday
for his money.

Bought Russell Boy.

GOSHEN, Ind., March 23.—E. E. Drake
has bought of John D. Creighton of
Lexington, Ky., Russell Boy for \$800.

NOTES OF THE STATE.

Wayne county will require circus to
pay license.

Joseph Imhoff, quarryman, shot himself
in Bloomington.

Lagrange and Rome City are to be con-
nected by telephone.

Fourteen tramps arrested in Indianapo-
lis profess to be Coxeites.

Anderson laboring men are opposing the
organization of Coxe recruits.

West Madison had a tornado which
blew down trees and damaged property.

A. C. Neal's 6-year-old son died in Kok-
mo from swallowing a sand pencil a week
ago.

Bedford quarries have contracted to
furnish 1,500 carloads of stone to Chicago
builders.

Four criminals were sentenced to terms
from two to five years in the penitentiary
from Anderson.

County Auditor Helvie's residence in Lo-
gansport was relieved of \$400 worth of val-
uables by burglars.

W. T. Shephard gets \$5,500 judgment
against the Pan Handle Railroad company
for the loss of an eye.

Farmer James Daugherty, near Colum-
bus, has been ordered to put \$150 in a tin
can for some unknown person or have his
barn burned and stock poisoned.

The Hancock county grand jury was in
continuous session for 23 days, and it re-
turned 263 indictments, 14 of which were
for murder, forgery, larceny and robbery,
and 84 for violating the liquor law.

Theodore Taylor of Clay county, found
living with a young girl from Ohio in a
hut near Cloverland, and concerning
whom there was much mystery, has been
sentenced to prison for one year for steal-
ing live stock.

John H. Perkins of Lebanon has received
a letter containing \$26 and these words: "I
send this for Jesus Christ's sake." Some
years ago Mr. Perkins' store was robbed of
\$20, and he believes that the thief has made
restitution in this way.

Heritage of Woe.

EDINBURG, March 23.—Joseph Cham-
berlain addressed a crowded Unionist
meeting here last night and said Glad-
stone had left his successor a heritage of
woe.

Gladstone's Vision.

LONDON, March 23.—The Daily News
says Dr. Nettleship, oculist, believes an
operation will fully restore Mr. Glad-
stone's normal powers of vision.

PLUCKY GIRL.

Unaided and With a Broken Arm She
Sailed a Sloop In a Squall.

OLD LYME, Conn., March 23.—The 10-
ton sloop Marion, of Three Mile Harbor,
L. I., came over the bar at

\$9.99

...CHOICE...

OF

ANY : SUIT

IN OUR HOUSE.

Except Clay Worsteds Suits.
You may take pick for**\$13.99.**

Children's Suits,

FROM \$1 to \$3.99.

Any Hat In Our Store,

.....\$1.99.

THE HUB,

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,

WEST : SIDE : SQUARE.

THE BANNER TIMES

PUBLISHED BY

MILLARD J. BECKETT.

TERMS:—\$1.00 per annum in advance; 50 cents for six months. Single copies 3 cents.

ADVERTISING.

Reading Notices.....10 Cents a Line
Rates of display made known on application.

Entered at the postoffice at Greencastle, Indiana, as second-class matter.

Greencastle, Ind., Mar. 23, 1894.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The BANNER TIMES will hereafter enforce the following:

One dollar will be charged for publishing resolutions of condolence, and obituaries, and fifty cents for "cards of thanks." Reading notices of church, society and other entertainments from which a revenue is to be derived (except such announcements as the editor may give as a matter of news) will be charged at the rate of 5 cents a line. This includes church festivals, dinners, &c. Sunday church announcements free. 30ct

Parties addressing mail or correspondence to this office for the newspaper department will greatly simplify matters by directing the same to the BANNER TIMES, and not to any individual address.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For Mayor,

JONATHAN BIRCH.

For Treasurer,

JOHN GILMORE.

For Clerk,

JAMES M HURLEY.

For Marshal,

WILLIAM E. STARR.

For Councilmen,

First Ward—THOMAS ABRAMS.

Second Ward—EDMUND PERKINS.

Third Ward—JOHN R. MILLER.

The best features of the Wilson bill are that each paragraph contains a separate and distinct reason for the defeat of the measure.

Nor the least of the democratic things to get shaken up these days of democratic discontent is Col. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, sah!

One of those numerous "object lessons" democracy is teaching this year has been learned in Putnam county in the way of wages. Sixty cents a day for day laborers is a great coming down from republican prices.

The city elections were held at Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., last week, and the republicans elected all of their candidates for city offices with the exception of one lone councilman. At the presidential election of 1892 the vote for county stood: Democrats, 3729; republicans, 2522. It looks if that "object lesson" has been learned.

CLEVELAND said in his second annual message to congress that "Contented labor is capital's best protection and faithful ally."

Grover should explain why the present administration is working so hard to discontent labor, and thus derive capital of its best protection and faithful ally. It seems he has been creating some "class legislation" himself with his little Wilson bill.

The following from the Crawfordsville Journal contains some good suggestions:

The price of wheat is down to bed-rock. It is down to cost and freight; that is, it actually costs the farmer as much as he gets for it, and leaves him no margin of profit. It does not cost so much to raise it in India, Russia and Argentina. Hence our farmers will be wise to devote a part of their acreage to other products. Every farmer should raise a diversity of crops, so as to make something, instead of risking all on one crop—wheat—which the world has been over-producing for years. Our farmers cannot live on wind and rice, as they do in India and elsewhere.

VAN BUREN—JACKSON PRICES.

Democracy has sent prices of labor back to what they were in the days of Jackson and Van Buren, the farmer presidents. There is no better method of illustrating a point or adorning a statement with uncontrovertible features than bringing it right down home. And it is here. Here in old rock ribbed Putnam, the home of democracy and democratic incompetency, where democracy has been enthroned for so long; here is where the effects of this great democratic wage-reducing, mismanaging administration are now apparent. Several weeks ago the county commissioners advertised for teams and men for the repairs and maintenance of the free roads of the county. What's the result? Two hundred and forty-nine bidders falling over each other and trying to break doors down, piling up bushels of letters and baskets full of bids, some of them running as low as \$1.20 per day for a team and driver and 60c per man for a laborer! These are democratic labor prices. In republican times a man with a team could get \$3.00 per day for a day's work on the roads, and was not anxious to do it at that, for the reason he could make more at home on his farm in ordinary pursuits. If the democrats could make their odious methods work so the faithful could get good prices and the republican workers poor prices how happy they would be. But fortunately the hard times hit democrats as well as republicans and the result is there is much able-bodied swearing among democrats over the outcome. There is nothing making republicans faster than this wage question, and in this agricultural district it seems that the farmers are feeling it on the road wage question the same as some factory hands are in manufacturing districts. If not, why this rush for work at prices that are simply starvation itself? Here's another chance for a column explanation in a democratic paper.

TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

At this writing the Wilson tariff bill has not been placed before the senate, either as originally framed in accordance with the mandates of the president, as amended in the house sub-committee, as amended by the house ways and means majority, as amended by the house itself, as amended and re-amended by the sub-committee of the senate finance committee. After its varied career and manifold moldings it is doubtful whether the original framer, President Cleveland, of the measure that "has been prepared on the lines suggested in his mes-

sage," will be able to recognize his own offspring, and it may be that the infant will disclaim the parent.

Almost eighteen months have elapsed since the presidential elections of 1892. By the time the tariff monstrosity can have been discussed by the senate, be committed to the house and finally become law there will be less than six months intervening before the next general congressional elections.

Should the tariff be changed it will be fully three years before its free-trade features can be obliterated. We believe that the best interests of the country and of the people will be served by prohibiting the passage of any tariff bill until after the elections in November next. Give the people a further chance to declare themselves at the polls.

Every legitimate effort should be made, in the senate and elsewhere, by all friends of protection to stop the further progress of the so-called Wilson bill. After the policy of prostration has been dragging itself along its destructive course for a year and more, the news of a postponement of the tariff question till after the next elections would be welcomed with shouts and hailed with joy in every corner of the land. The wheels of commerce would revolve, labor would be busy, and the voice of the people would be decisive, in November, that protection must stand.

THE REDUCTION OF WAGES.

The revival of industry from the terrible depression that came upon it last year is slow at best, and beset with more or less doubt and hesitancy. Mills are starting up here and there, and a new business enterprise is occasionally started; but it is easy to see that the conditions of discouragement are still present, and that there is a general inclination to avoid risks that would readily be taken under ordinary circumstances. The worst feature of the situation is that wherever a factory of any kind resumes operation the scale of wages is reduced; and this lowering of the returns of labor extends over the whole field of employment. During the past nine or ten months, there has been a readjustment of wages in all the leading branches of industry, and in every instance the result has been a loss to the wage earners. There has been no case of an increase of pay for any kind of hired service, but a uniform tendency in the opposite direction. The reductions have averaged about 20 per cent. That is to say, one-fifth of the proceeds of labor has been taken away, and the working classes are just that much less prosperous than they were before the hard times ensued. The depression has cost them that amount in the actual shrinkage of their wages; and there is no prospect of material improvement in that respect for some time to come.

It is not to be expected that the passage of the Wilson bill will stimulate manufactures and make labor more remunerative. On the contrary, it is calculated to prolong the present condition and keep wages down to a low standard. The employers can not afford to pay as much as they paid when legislation was friendly to them; and the employees will have to take what is offered or they will get nothing. Assuming, then, that a reduction of 20 per cent, at least, is likely to be the rule under the new tariff law, it is easy to compute the aggregate loss that must fall upon the workmen by reason of the democratic anti-protection policy. Such a reduction of the wage fund of the United States amounts to \$2,000,000,000, and it means the circulation of that much less money in the various channels of trade. The blow will be felt not by the laborers alone, but also by the dealers in all kinds of products and merchandise. It signifies a general reduction of sales and profits, because it implies a general lessening of the purchasing power of the people. This is what democratic tariff reform comes to when practically considered. The voters of the country were promised better times if they would elect

Cleveland, and this is the way in which the promise is being redeemed. There is to be one-fifth or more, subtracted from the earnings of the labor, and the burdens of taxation are to be monstrosity increased, in order to carry out a scheme of hostility to protected industries. The simple statement of this fact tells the whole story, and at the same time presents the reason why there is a reaction throughout the entire country against the party that is thus trifling with the interests of all classes.—Globe-Democrat.

THE BANNER TIMES says it is charged that politics is cutting some figure in the bastardy prosecution against Allen. From this we are to infer that the B. T. is either prosecuting or defending in this case. When it wants some one convicted or some one acquitted it raises the cry of politics.—Democrat.

The BANNER TIMES did say that a relative of young Allen stated on Wednesday "that politics is cutting some figure in the last prosecution," and we want to remark again that the gentleman interviewed made the statement. Just where the Democrat can distort an interview into an editorial opinion on that matter we are at a loss to understand. In this case the gentleman interviewed advanced the opinion, and not the interviewer, and it was clearly printed so. Perhaps the Democrat isn't advanced far enough in newspaper ideas to know one kind of statement from the other. We see no other sensible reason for its foolish remark. It has a fit, however, whenever this paper mentions politics, and we are getting accustomed to some such a break at every opportunity.

On the night of the last presidential election, in displaying the returns to the anxious multitudes, the New York World used a large electric search light. If the news was republican the light's rays were turned to the north and if democratic to the south. About ten o'clock the landslide began pouring in and the search light was turned due south and anchored that way the rest of the night. It seems there was considerable meaning in the manipulating of that light and it was very appropriate to turn it's rays south when the democratic news came in. It is still pointing south and the democratic party it might be added is pandering and catering to the south on tariff matters. It's Wilson bill is for that section and every other measure that can be worked is made in the south's interest. The democratic search lights are all pointed south and are industriously being used to find some brigadier who wants something.

THERE are few things for democracy this year to take the offensive side of. They are all on the defensive. In trying to get away from the political issues of the day the Democrat has worn itself out on the A. P. A., but its last statement shows it is not posted, as usual. In Marion county there are 5000 members of the order, 1500 of whom are democrats, as a gentleman from this city was so reliably informed to that effect in Indianapolis last week. This makes a little mathematics necessary. If in it's one statement that "every republican is not an A. P. A., but every A. P. A. is a republican," the Democrat has misrepresented the matter 1500 times, as shown above, how many tons of encouragement would the paper need to deliberately prevaricate in the matter?

No newspaper was more thoroughly tickled all over than was the Philadelphia Times when Cleveland was elected president, with both branches of congress strongly democratic. But inside of the first year we behold even the Times sick of its bargain. In a late issue the Times says:

The only one conspicuous result of the present congress thus far is an impressive lesson given to the American people that the democratic party is unfit to govern the republic. It has politicians large and small, but mostly small, while statesmanship seems to have become a lost art in the councils of that organization. It is now more than six months since congress

Three Large Stores in One, With Complete Stock, Only the Expense of One;

Rent for One, Clerks for One, Light and Heat for One:

19 Years' Knowledge of your Wants—all combine
to enable us not to waste your dollars,
but save them.

OUR AIM FOR THIS YEAR

Is to mark goods at a less margin of profit than for many years. Be it, therefore,

DRY GOODS, CARPETS AND MATTINGS, OR SHOES

Of Any Kind, for any one of the family with us, you are sure of having your wants supplied and satisfactory treatment. We hazard nothing in saying our prices are often found 20 per cent. lower than ordinary stores.

NEW THIS WEEK:

Choice line of New Cloths for Wraps, Very Elegant Dress Goods, 25 Dozens Gentlemen's Fine Dress Shoes, 50 dozens of Very Handsome Low Shoes for Ladies, Calicoes, Ginghams, Satines, Laces, Veilings, Hosiery, All Kinds of R. & G. Corsets, Butterick's New Fashions for Spring.

ALLEN BROTHERS.

met, and the single thing that it has accomplished to meet the business necessities of the country was the repeal of the silver bill.

Here is an opportunity for another diagnosis by one of our Greencastle democratic newspaper physicians.

SOME of the Irish democratic boys did not get to go to Indianapolis to the St. Patrick celebration this year, as is their custom. In a talk with one of them Saturday, in answer to the question as to why he was not off to the celebration this year, he said he was not financially able and then proceeded to open up a tirade of abuse against the party in power such as is seldom heard, even in these days of tirades. The gentleman wound up by swearing by everything green that he was done with the democratic party forever. He has the popular chord, it seems.

THERE is no kind of advertising that pays so well as newspaper advertising does. It is the cheapest and most effective. Spasmodic newspaper advertising is the most expensive kind of newspaper advertising and as a rule yields poorer results than continuous advertising. The thing the wise merchant has learned is that it never pays to let up. Buyers have a true regard for the man who is liberal with the newspaper. Everybody hates a stingy man and prefers to trade with the liberal man.

THE present congress, though democratic root and branch, has made more republican votes than any other since the war. They probably see their inability to cope with the great questions of the day and want some more republican brains and experience to help them out of the rather close box they have gotten into.

It is now a fad with the local democratic papers when a democrat is found to be wavering to boom the aforesaid democrat for some local office, such as councilman, assessor or the like. This is

good politics from a democratic standpoint, but it will hardly prove profitable, as there is so much democratic dissatisfaction this year that the democratic papers would have to give all their space to the idea and then some. They would have to enlarge their papers to give the subject full consideration.

THE letting of a pauper physician contract for Greencastle and Madison townships has been continued. Now, Mr. Commissioners, why on earth don't you act like men in this matter? If you want a physician for this work hire one or quit advertising for bids. Are you afraid of losing a vote for the democratic party or have you had enough bids? It seems three bids are not enough from which to make a selection.

THE New York Herald says editorially: "If an election were held now the democrats would be swept from power by a tidal wave of popular indignation such as the country has not seen for twenty years." The Herald can read the handwriting on the wall without the aid of a magnifying glass. The Herald ought to be "classified" by the Greencastle Democrat.

ARMIES like Coxe's were unheard of during republican administrations. They are exclusively democratic products.

THE New York Sun calls the tariff bill proposed by the democrats "a bill to make republicans."

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

NEW : STOCK : WALL : PAPER.

BIG DRUG HOUSE FOR 1894.

PIERCY & CO.

Fresh Garden Seeds in Bulk or Package.

Paints, Oils, Window Glass.

Fresh Stock "Climax" Chicken Medicine.